REGISTERED No. C.—1879.

The Bombay Gazette.

ON THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE CALCUTTA

No. 9,230—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander G. W. Wicks, on SATURDAY, the 8th June 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Carwar, Karrakal, Alleppy, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam Cocconada, Yanagapatam, Similipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and stay at other place where cargo may offer.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beliapore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from Intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the INDIA, 1,760 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th June 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, CHARRAK, LINGAH, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. "AKOLA" 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th June 1878, at 2 p. m.

The S. S. INDIA, 1,760 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 12th June 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. B. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	35	22	14	
Port Said	35	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	60	34	14	
Leghorn	60	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	Including Wine.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

O. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

ANCHOR LINE INDIAN SERVICE.

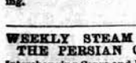
S. S. EUROPA.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KURRACHEE AND NAPLES.

TO sail from here about the 7th and from Kurrachee about the 15th June.

Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S (LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S) BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.



NOTICE.—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

WANTED.

THE GOOLAM BABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED MANAGER and a CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for the above Company's Mills. None need apply except those who have acquired good experience in Managing a Cotton Mill and in working Carding and Spinning Machinery.

Applications, stating terms and enclosing copies of testimonials, will be received by the undersigned up to the evening of SATURDAY, the 8th proximo.

By Order,
JAMSETJEE DOSABHAI, Secretary.

Surat Company's Office, 27th May 1878.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
— PERA	2119	450	G. Hyde	7th June.
(a) GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	14th do.
— MONGOLIA	3833	530	A. Coleman	21st do.
(a) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to
J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 15th May 1878. Superintendent.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	16th June.
SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	24th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to
J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 15th May 1878. Superintendent.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2383	450	W. W. Fenniman	21st June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to
J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 15th May 1878. Superintendent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1876 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1865 and 1876 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.

In cases of 1 dozen..Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

TO MERCHANTS, SOLICITORS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE LET,
WITH IMMEDIATE ENTRY,

THE OFFICES on the Second Floor of TREACHER and COMPANY'S (Limited) premises, Rampart Row, as lately occupied by Messrs. GADDUM and Co. Apply to THE COMPANY'S MANAGER, BYCULLA.

D. S. KEMP & CO., WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

Prize Medal 1873.

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on Receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

J. PEARSE,
BREAD AND BISCUIT MANUFACTURER AND CONFECTIONER,
22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING, AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,
WEDDING BREAKFASTS, ICES, &c.
BON-BONS, LOZENGES, DROPS, &c., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Now Ready,
THE BLACK ACT.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS BILL.
A LETTER ADDRESSED TO
His Excellency LORD LYTTON, Viceroy and Governor General of India.
By REDNOR.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at the Book-sellers.

For Sale at this Office,
MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.
COLOURED MAP
TURKEY IN EUROPE
WITH BESSARABIA.
Size 20½ by 13¾ inch.
Price—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6; ITH ROLLERS, Rs. 1-8.

No. II.
MAP OF TURKEY IN ASIA.
Size 23¾ by 16 inch.
Price—To Subscribers to this Journal...Rs. 0 4
To Non-Subscribers 1 0
Mounted on Cloth ..... 8 As extra.
" " with Rollers. 10 "

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HALL LINE.

RYDAL HALL,
2,700 Tons Register, 400 H.P. Nominal,

WILL sail for LIVERPOOL about the 15th inst.

Her Saloon and State rooms are all on Deck.

Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer BERNINA, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 6th June 1878. Agents.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. BELLONA, ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND in their BILLS of LADING for inspection, and DELIVERY ORDERS for our countersignature, and be READY to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS as they come to hand.

No claims whatever will be admitted unless passed by the Captain before he leaves Bombay.

LYON & Co.,
Agents for the s.s. Bellona.
Bombay, 6th June 1878.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

"A COMPANY'S WELL-WISHER" is requested to call upon the AGENT.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW on the Queen's Road, vacated by Phirozbhai M. Mehta, Esquire. Rent Rs. 175. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

JUST RECEIVED,
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
BY
JOHN JONES.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Established 1847.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
DIRECTORS IN INDIA.

S. Cochrane, Esq., Manager, Agra Bank, Limited.
I. G. H. Meugens, Esq., (Messrs. William Moran & Co.)
Leo Zander, Esq. (Messrs. Robert & Charriol).
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES DEPOSITED WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MEDICAL OFFICER—Sidney Smith, Esq., M.R.C.S., Bombay.
ACTUARY AND AUDITOR OF THE LIFE ASSURANCE FUND—W. Farr, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., D.C.L.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED
IN VARIOUS FORMS,
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS HELD BY TRUSTEES ON THE 31st DECEMBER 1877. FOR THE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES FOR £100,000.
PROSPECTUSES, TABLES OF RATES, AND ALL NECESSARY INFORMATION MAY BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION TO

A. B. ANTRAM, Manager,
104, Clive Street, Calcutta.
or to
MESSRS. ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No 648 of 1875.

RAO BAHADOOR MUDDON SHREECRITNAJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, at present Judge of the Small Causes Court, and residing at Poona ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

MUNGESH RAGHOONATH and PURSHOTUM SHREECRUTNAJEE, respectively of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitants, residing at Lohar Chawl Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the 25th day of August 1876, it was ordered, amongst other things, that the Defendant, Mungesh Raghoonath, should, on or before the 31st day of January 1877, pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rupees Ten Thousand Two Hundred and Twenty-four and Annas Ten for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed and further simple interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date thereof until payment, and it was further ordered that in default of the said Defendant, Mungesh Raghoonath, paying to the Plaintiff the amount of the principal, interest and costs as aforesaid within the time aforesaid, the Sheriff of Bombay should sell the lands and premises in the said Decree mentioned—that is to say, all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate on the south side of Lohar Chawl or New Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvi, registered by the Collector of Bombay for Taxation and Tax under Number 1167, bounded on the east by the property of Ramjee Chuttoor, on the west also by the property of Ramjee Chuttoor, on the north by the said Lohar Chawl Street, and on the south also by the property of Ramjee Chuttoor, and containing by admeasurement 1684 square yards, and which said dwelling house and premises are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 83, and together with the said piece or parcel of land or ground were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Defendant, Mungesh Raghoonath. The annual revenue payable to Government in respect of the said land and premises is Rupees Five, Annas Twoee and Pies Two. AND WHEREAS default has been made by the said Defendant, Mungesh Raghoonath, in such payment as aforesaid.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED and NOTIFIED that on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of July 1878, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the directions contained in the said decree, put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, to the highest bidder, and without reserve, the right, title, and interest of the said Plaintiff and Defendant, Mungesh Raghoonath, in the said lands and premises.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant, Mungesh Raghoonath, to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant, Mungesh Raghoonath, have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The above-mentioned Plaintiff has obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser (other than the said Plaintiff), the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser (other than the said Plaintiff) to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 6th day of June 1878.

H. MAXWELL,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Mr. Shamrao Pandoorung,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

THACKER AND COMPANY, Ld.

MILITARY BOOKS.

Slack's Hand Book of Company Battalion and Brigade Drill.	3	4
Slack's Hand Book of Company Drill	0	10
Slack's Hand Book of Battalion Drill	1	4
Slack's Hand Book of Brigade Drill	2	0
Slack's Catechism of Battalion Drill	1	8
Slack's Catechism of Company, Battalion and Brigade Drill.	2	0
Sinnott's Military Catechism, by Malton	2	0
Malton's Duties of Officers and Markers	1	12
Malton's Brigade Drill	1	12
Field Exercise Book, 1877	0	10
Manual of Field Artillery Exercises 1877	2	0
Gorham's Military Law	6	0
Simmons' Courts-Martial	9	8
Dress Regulations for the Army	1	4
Cavalry Regulations, 1876	2	4
Phillips' Field Fortification	14	8
Treatise on the Construction of Ordnance, 1877	4	4
Dryson's Military Surveying and Sketching	3	4
Manual of Exercises for Stretcher Bearers and Bearer Companies	1	2
Clode on Military and Martial Law	8	4
Hamley's Operations of War	18	12
Manual of Elementary Field Engineering	1	0
Trumpet and Bugle Sounds for Mounted Services	1	0
Jomini's Art of War	5	12
Notes on Ammunition, 1877	1	12
Treatise on Military Carriages and other Manufactures of the Royal Carriage Dept.	3	12

THACKER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

TABLE GLASSWARE.

THE Undersigned import only the finest quality Glass, of the choicest patterns, and at their SUPPLIES are purchased DIRECT from the leading manufacturers in England ON THE LOWEST TERMS FOR CASH, they are in a position to supply goods as a much lower rate than those charged by dealers who incur heavy Agency charges eventually levied from the consumer.

HOUSEHOLDERS furnishing will do well to inspect the goods offered in the sale rooms of the Company's Fort Establishment.

TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASSWARE.—Complete for 12 persons, consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters. 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard, and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Vases.

Half-Sets consist of 2 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers.

Prices are as follows (numbers according to T. & Co.'s Illustrated Catalogue):—

No. 2	Plain Glass, of the favorite pattern, complete set for 12 persons		Rs.	117	half set Rs. 53
2a	Ditto ditto thinnest glass, very superior	" "		142	" 63
1	Richly etched circles, cable pattern	" "		165	" 71
12	Single Greek Key, cut dead, lines and hollows bright	" "		160	" 72
10	Stars, Cut and Engraved	" "		161	" 72
12a	Fluted sides, eight or nine flutes	" "		198	" 83

Seven other patterns of the elegantly engraved or etched Glass, always on view.

N. B.—Single articles of the above Services can be supplied, or sets altered to suit the convenience of intending purchasers.

The following articles can be supplied to match the above patterns:—

Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Carafes, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars, Pickle Jars, Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc.

DESSERT GLASS AND FLOWER STANDS.
Cup Jugs, Water Jugs and Glasses, specimen Tubes, &c, &c.

Circular Dish, with vase arising from centre, height from 12 to 21 inches	Rs.	4 to 10
Ditto ditto with foot ditto ditto		5 to 15
Exhibition Flower Stands, Circular glass dish with glass rod and tray at top, height from 18 to 25 inches		8 to 20
Fancy Flower Stands, glass dishes, with or without foot, centre vase with branch vases, etc., etc		25 to 40
Mirror Plateau Flower Stands, mirror base, vase in centre, with glass leaves, etc.		from 40 to 90
Flower Baskets, plain and engraved		3 to 15
Flower Tubes plain	per dozen from	8
Ditto Engraved	" from	10

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.
BY LAND OR SEA.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

Beg to Draw the attention of Travellers and others to their

CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

The prices quoted below are for Cash only.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	10 to 15	Travelling Hats	4 8	English horse hair pillows	2 8
Overland Suits	27 0	Cardigan Jackets	0-8 to 12 8	Folding Camp Bedstead	50 8
Warm Suits	30 to 40 0	Sheets, per pair	9 8	Cork Mattrasses	22 8
Boys' Sailor Suits	6 to 9 8	Pillow Cases, each	1-4 to 2 8	Hair Brushes	15 0
Overcoats and Ulsters from	35 to 65 0	Blankets	each 10 8	Rug Straps	1-8 to 2 8
Dressing Gowns from	9 to 20 0	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds	10 to 10 8	Waterproof Coats	10 0
Pyjama Suits	3 0	Resai or Quilts	7 8	60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6 0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	6 0	Ladies' Wool Shawls	22 0	42-Inch White Waterproof	4 8
White do.	5 0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12-8 to 23 0	Linen Faced Collars doz.	0 12
French Cambric do., Collar attached	5 0	Solid Leather do	49 0	Linen Faced Cuffs per doz.	1 8
English Cambric do	4 0	Extra Large do	75 0	Linen Cuffs per doz.	13 8
Best Shrunk Flannel do.	8 8	Extra large do	24 0	Linen Collars doz.	6 0
Silk and Wool do	6 8	Gladstone Bags	35 0	Cabowi Handkerchiefs	1 8
Spun Silk do	10 0	Ladies' Hand Bags	7 8	Warm Gloves	1 8
Gents' Under Vests	8 0	Travelling Writing Cases	11 4	Children's Gloves	1 to 1 8
Bathing Drawers	2 8	Ditto	11 4	Mitts	1 8
Gents' Under Pants	4 to 8 0	Gents' Bags, fitted complete	79 0	Mufflers	2 12
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz.	8 8	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58 8	Pina, Scarf	1 12
Warm do	15 8	Gents' Dressing Cases	11 8	Lloyd's Life-Saving apparatus	12 8
Ladies' Under Vests	4-8 to 6 8	Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete	23 0	Overland Chairs best Beach	6-8 to 13 8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose	9 0	Solid Linen Bags, all sizes	6 to 6 8	Ladies' Serge Shoes	4 8
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz.	6-8 to 12 8	Courier Bags	9-8 to 12 0	Ladies' White Cotton	5 8
Heather Merino do.	6-8 to 12 8	Money Belts	2-8 to 6 8	Gents' Slippers	2 12
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, From doz.	6-8 to 15 0	Sovereign Boxes	5-8 to 4 0	Ladies' Shoes	2 12
Travelling Caps	4 8	Tiffin Baskets fitted	16 to 30 0	Double Iron Bedstead, 7ft. 6in	95 0
Travelling Sola-skin Caps	6-8 to 8 8	Air Pillows	5 0	Single Iron Bedstead, 6ft. 6in	75 0
Dress Boots and Shoes from	12 8	Travelling do	1 8	Portable Washstands	32 8
		Aneroid Barometer per box	12 8	Travelling Canteens	31 0
		Ashantee Hammock from	10 8	Chubb's Desptch Boxes Fitted	60 0
		Sawmy Jewellery, &c., &c.		Chubb's Cash Boxes	20 to 30 6
				Silber's Patent Portmanteaus	7-8 to 35 0
				Hat Guards	0 8

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA.

AMERICAN ORGANS & HARMONIUMS.
MILITARY AND STRING BANDS.
PIANOS FOR HIRE.

SOUNDY & CO.'S MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

VOLUNTEER PRIZES ON VIEW.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co have on view at their Show Rooms numerous articles suitable for Volunteer Prizes priced from Rs. 18 upwards, a few of which are as follows:—

GOLD.

Gold-mounted Amber Cigar Holders, Gold Watches and Chains, Scarf Pins and Rings, Pencil Cases, Lockets and Charms, Sleeve Links, Studs, &c., &c.

SILVER.

Silver Cigar Cases, Silver Gilt Cigar Cases, Leather Cigar Cases, Silver-bound, Silver Watches and Chains, Cashmere Silver Cups, Goblets, Tankards, &c., English ditto, plain engraved and embossed Army and Navy Cups.

ELECTRO PLATE, &c.

E. P. & Oak Tobacco Boxes, Army and Navy Drinking Cups, Goblets, Tankards and a great variety of Bachelor Breakfast Cruet Frames, Field Glasses and Opera Glasses.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
May 27, 1878. Rampart Row.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET.

NEW SEASON'S TOBACCO.

MR. NEUBERG has much pleasure in announcing arrival of LARGE CONSIGNMENTS of TRICHINOPOLY and DINDIGUL

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

Manufactured of Choicest Tobacco, personally selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP, to the high class quality of which, he would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS.

The different Brands held in stock are all *specialités*, and Mr. Neuberg is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs he has always studied to indulge.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LESLIE'S ALMONISED COD LIVER OIL

IS the finest Oil treated by Almond Flavouring, which renders it palatable and easy of digestion.

"Such preparations possess real importance."—*Lancet.*

"The Oil has been treated by a process of almond flavouring, successfully removing the unpleasant smell and taste, and causing it to be really digestible. We are pleased to record that whilst securing the beneficial results traceable to Cod Liver Oil as a valuable *Tonic* and *Dietetic*, we have found no difficulty in inducing our little patients to take it."—*British Medical Journal.*

"We can testify the result is satisfactory."—*Medical Press and Circular.*

"It may be confidentially recommended where the ordinary forms of Cod Liver Oil are found distasteful."—*Medical Record.*

"We have tried its effect upon the most delicate constitutions with marked success."—*Sanitary Record.*

Cash per Bottle, Rs. 2.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GILLON'S ESSENCE OF FOWL, OR CHICKEN JUICE FOR INVALIDS.

IN Sea Sickness, Fever or Puerperal cases, and when the patient is suffering under great prostration, it has been found of very great benefit, when other remedies are rejected by the stomach.

Cash per Tin, Re. 1-8.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

☞ GILLON'S ESSENCE OF MUTTON OR MEAT JUICE, Re. 1-4.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE SCOTTISH SCHOOLS in the FORT and in BYCULLA have RE-OPENED.
D. MACPHERSON, Secretary.

COMMODIOUS HORSES' STALLS TO BE Let. Open to sea breeze. Apply R. B., care of this office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY in the Fort, one Sitting Room and two Bed Rooms, either Furnished or Unfurnished. Address "DELTA," care of this Office. Terms must be Moderate.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

J. PEARSE undertakes *House to House* delivery of BREAD, &c., in Girgaum, Grant, Falkland, Forsa, Bellasis, Clare, and Parell Roads.

NOTICES.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED.

NEW BOOK STOCK (2ND INSTALMENT.)

Morris' Descriptive account of the Godavery District	Rs.	7 8
Slack's Hand Book of Company, Battalion, Brigade Drill		3 4
Do. do. do.	each separately	
Ginz's Baby and Lord Buntam	each	1 12
Hymns, Ancient and Modern,	all editions, cloth	
Bell's Elocutionist		2 4
Sinnott's Military Catechism; by Malton		2 0
Collins' Library Atlas, ½ Morocco		10 0
Black's General Atlas of the World		42 0
Buddhism, Islamism, Hinduism	each	1 8
Meadows Taylor's Story of My Life		5 12
Hamley's Operations of War		18 12
Walford's W. Smith		2 4
Middlemarch, Daniel Deronda,	each	4 12
Marshman's History of India		4 8
Knollys on Field Artill

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 6TH JUNE 1878.

WHEN a Congress of the European Powers definitely arranged, a much more settled feeling, respecting Home politics, has naturally set in, but a considerable number of people are still of opinion that the opening of the Congress is by no means a guarantee of a pacific settlement, and it cannot be said that confidence in the future is yet entirely established. Nor has the improvement in the political situation induced any sympathetic movement in business here. Cotton, it is true, continues to advance in value, and Government Securities are higher on the week by a half per cent., but the general volume of trade both in Exports and Imports is becoming more contracted daily as the close of the season approaches. This in all probability is only now a matter of a few days, the monsoon having broken at Cochin on the night of the 2nd, which, in a general way, would make it due here some time during the coming week, and directly the rain begins to fall we may look for the usual cessation from active business should the first fall, however, be heavy and general throughout the country the effect on business would not be long in making itself felt. A better demand would probably set in for Piece Goods Yarns, &c, which would foster an improvement in Mill shares and Securities generally, and it is not unlikely that even exports might show more activity, as the prospect of good crops would probably bring forward produce at present being held up against the chance of continued scarcity. All this, however, is only what may be should the rains prove propitious; in the meantime, as already remarked, great dulness prevails, every day sees ships and steamers leaving the port in ballast for want of cargo, and the few vessels loading on the berth are with difficulty getting 17s. 6d. per ton for Liverpool.

MONEY.—The last published statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on the 1st instant, showed a decrease in the Cash Balance of 4½ lacs, the result mainly of an increase in Loans and Bills Discounted. The alterations, however, were not only unimportant in amount, but probably also temporary in character, and there is no change in the position of the market either present or prospective. At the weekly board meeting of the directors of the bank yesterday, rates of discount were left unaltered at 5 per cent. on fixed and 6 per cent. on demand loans secured by Government Paper, and in the open market the quotations do not stand over 3 to 4 per cent. per annum with more apparently in favour of a decline than an advance. The subscriptions to the new loan will create perhaps some little increase in the demand for Money for a time, but spread over three instalments it is not likely to be much felt; moreover, it is not after all entirely withdrawn from circulation, and other trade requirements cannot but be limited until a new season's export business comes to be financed for.

EXCHANGE.—We have had a very quiet week in Sterling Exchange, the transactions having been limited and fluctuations in prices insignificant. Business for the Mail opened on Saturday on the basis of 1s. 8¾d. to 12-32 for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 8¾d. for 3 months' sight Credits, but scarcely a transaction took place during the day, and on Monday things were not much more active, although the feeling, if anything, was just the shade firmer. The same tendency was observable on Tuesday when rates gradually hardened up to 1-8 7/16d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 8 11-16d. for 3 months' Credits, and on Wednesday no change took place, both buyers and sellers being as usual indisposed to operate, pending the result of the biddings for Council drafts in London. This we have by wire this morning—£311,000 having been allotted to Calcutta and £18,000 to Madras at 1s. 8¾d., tenders only receiving 7 per cent. at that figure, and £71,000 on Bombay which received in full at 1s. 8¾d. per rupee. This level is, if anything, a shade under what was generally expected here, and we accordingly close with a slightly weaker feeling at as nearly as possible last Mail's quotations, viz:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8 13-32d.; 6 months' 1s. 8 11-16d. to ½; Credits, 3 months' 1s. 8 21-32d.; 6 months' 1s. 8 27-32d.; Documents, 3 months' 1s. 8 11-16d. to 23-32; 6 months' 1s. 8¾d. to 29-32 per rupee.

As regards the future no new feature has been developed of late. The near approach of the monsoon may have a tendency to depress matters here, but on the other hand there will shortly be a larger export business doing in Calcutta, so that any decline induced by the closing of our season would probably only be of temporary duration.

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at 1-16 per cent. premium, at which a considerable business has been done during the week. For 60 days' sight the quotation is ⅛ per cent. discount.

On China the nominal quotation for 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills is Rs. 220 per 100 dollars.

From Hongkong the latest quotation received by wire for 6 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 11⅜d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 5¾d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The pacific nature of the Home advices, easy Money and firm accounts from Calcutta, have all combined to strengthen the market during the week, and rates have steadily advanced about ⅛ to ¼ per cent., to-day's closing quotations being:—Fours, Rs. 94½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 99½; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 103½. At the moment the market looks firm, and there are few sellers of any amount, but should anything occur to interfere with the negotiations of the Congress in Europe, we might see a rapid reaction; moreover, the full force of the new loan has yet to be seen, and it is not unlikely that the result will be to cause considerable sales of Fours for re-investment in Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES.—The market has been firm with a fair amount of business passing, and values, as a general rule, have gone in favour of sellers. In *Bank* shares we notice an advance of Rs. 6 in Agras and Rs. 12½ in Bank of Bombays which now stand at Rs. 725. Nationals are steady at Rs. 105. *Land* Companies are an exception to the general rule, Colabas having declined Rs. 10 and Port Canninges Rs. 5 per share. In *Trea* Companies transactions have been few, but in most cases quotations are advanced. Colsba are Rs. 50, Scinde Press Rs. 25, Scinde and Punjaub Rs. 75, Albert Company, of Kurrachee, Rs. 20, French Press Rs. 15, and Broach Cotton Company Rs. 2 higher, while there is a decline of Rs. 100 in Fort Press and Rs. 5 in Berars. *Spinning and Weaving* Companies are generally higher notwithstanding the dulness in goods, and we have to quote an advance of Rs. 50 in Alliance and Sholapore, Rs. 40 in Alfred Mills, Rs. 30 in Neriad and Jewraz Baloo, Rs. 25 in Khandeish Spinning, Manockjee Petit, and Prince of Wales, Rs. 15 in Khatao Mucconjee, Rs. 10 in Bombay United, Morarjee Goculdass, and Oriental, Rs. 5 in Anglo Indian, Bombay Hemp and Jute, Great Eastern Madras United, Manovie and Nicol Manufacturing Company. We quote a decline of Rs. 30 in Broach Mills, Rs. 35 in Colabas, Rs. 25 in Albert Mills and Alexandra, Rs. 15 in Soondercbas, Rs. 10 in Hindustan, Rs. 8 in National and Rs. 7½ per share in Nursey. Amongst *Miscellaneous* companies we have only to report a decline of Rs. 10 in Bombay Burmah Trading Company.

PIECE GOODS.—A somewhat steadier feeling pervades the market generally, owing to the upward tendency in the value of Cotton, and the probability that the existing strike in Lancashire will enhance prices in Manchester and lead to diminished shipments to this side. The extent of business doing, however, is very limited, the estimated clearances for the week being only 200 packages from first hands and 500 packages from the bazaar, but this falling off is not due to reduction in the demand as to any disputes which has arisen betwixt the dealers and the G. I. P. Railway Company as to the terms on which goods are to be carried. The Company refuse to accept consignments unless the senders agree to absolve them from all risk of loss or damage, and dealers, rather than do business on these terms, have stopped buying for the markets which necessitate their forwarding by the G. I. P. The difficulty will probably be arranged ere long, but while it lasts the effect on the market must be to restrict business. As regards the future everything depends almost on the character of the monsoon. Supplies here are large when compared with the demand to be met, but with prospects of good harvests we should probably see more active buying, and if at the same time we had moderate shipments from Home there would be room for a considerable advance in prices.

In Grey Shirtings the transactions this week have been very limited, in all width, but prices are unaltered. The same remark is applicable also to T Cloths, Printers, Madapollams, Jacconets, and Mulls, all of which are nominally unchanged in value. In Bleached Goods, transactions have also been small and at unchanged rates, while Dyed and Printed and Turkey Red Goods remain as before practically unsaleable. In Local Made Goods no sales are reported from first hands.

TWIST.—A decidedly improved demand has been apparent this week, and although clearances have not been heavy, our list of quotations shows an advance of ¼ to ½ anna per lb. in all, except the lowest counts of Water and the highest counts of Mule.

METALS.—*Copper*.—The market is steady with a moderate business doing, and in Braziers and Sheathing an advance of As. 4 per cwt. has been established. For *Yellow Metal* the demand is also a shade stronger with a partial rise of like extent. *Iron* is dull at previous prices. Stocks, although not perhaps excessive, are ahead of present requirements.

COAL.—The market remains very dull, and although there are few sellers to arrive, the entire absence of buyers has caused a further nominal decline of Re. 1 per ton. No business has been done in arrivals, but the following cargoes now in harbour have changed hands:—"Blair Drummond" Battersby's North Wales at Rs. 18¾, "County of Kinross" Longrigg at Rs. 17 per ton alongside. Nominal quotations to arrive June-July shipment, via Cape, are:—

Cardiff	Rs. 21 per ton alongside.
Davison's West Hartley	21 " "
Laird's Welsh do.	19½ " "
Watson's Hartley	19 " "

COTTON.—The Liverpool advices have continued strong throughout, with large sales and hardening prices, and our market having had the additional stimulus of short supplies, an advance of Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 per candy has been established. Stocks are so limited, however that even at these enhanced rates there are very few sellers, and the business done during the week has consequently been small. We estimate the purchases in Bombay at about 13,000 bales (of which about 3,000 bales are for local consumption) consisting of 9,000 bales Comra wuttee, 1,500 Dhollera, 750 bales Compta, 1,000 bales Ginned Dharwar, 300 bales Ginned Broach, 250 bales Veraval, and 100 bales Hingunghaut.

The *Receipts* for the week have been 36,432 bales against 27,000 bales for the corresponding week last year, and the total since 1st September last is now 336,578 bales against 404,000 bales for the same period last season. The largest portion of the receipts still consists of Omrawuttee which has been an Extraordinarily large yield this season, and a fair quantity of Compta and Ginned Dharwar is also coming in, but of Dhollera the arrivals are insignificant, and it is evident that we need not hope for much more from that quarter this season.

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of last mail have been 36,197 bales, making a total of 555,760 bales since 1st January, against 679,048 bales for the corresponding period last year. A good deal of course depends upon the time the monsoon sets in, but, assuming we have the rains before the 15th, we expect our estimate of 625,000 bales for the six months will prove about correct.

The following are to-day's quotation for Cotton with equivalents in Sterling Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission:—

New, Full-pressed—			₹ Candy	₰ lb. C. & F.
Comrawuttee	Good	Ready.	....Rs. 211	= 5 7/16d.
Do.	F. G. F.	"	.... " 203	= 5¼d.
Do.	G. F.	"	.... " 196	= 5d.
Do.	Fully Fair	"	.... " 190	= 4 15/16d.
Do.	Fair	"	.... " 180	= 4 11/16d.
Ginned Dharwar	Good	"	.... " 215	= 5 9/16d.
Dhollera	G. F.	"	.... " 197	= 5¼d.
Do.	F.G.F.	"	.... " 204	= 5¼d.
Do.	Good	" Nominal ..	" 212	= 5½d.
Westerns	G.F.	"	.... " 195	= 5 1/16d.
Compta	G.F.	"	.... " 197	= 5¼d.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is not in large demand, but supplies are still small and generally so inferior in quality that the cleaner lots command very full rates, say Rs. 6-11 to Rs. 6-11½ per cwt. *Rapeseed* is also comparatively scarce, and for Yellow Guzerat we quote Rs. 7-10 to Rs. 7-10½, Cawnpore Rs. 7-4 to Rs. 7-5 per cwt.

WHEAT is scarcely being dealt in for export, the local demand maintaining prices at a high level notwithstanding the adverse character of the latest Home telegrams. We quote:—Best Soft White, Rs. 39 to Rs. 39-8; Mixed, Rs. 36-8 to Rs. 37; Red, Rs. 34 to Rs. 36 per candy.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S.S. ST. GEORGE, 1,235 tons, Captain T. J. JOHNSON, will sail to-day for Moulmein, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. CHINSURA, 1,319 tons, Captain J. R. Gavio, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. Russell, Major and Mrs. Quintanithe, Miss. Barcellos, two gunners, and seventy-five deck passengers.

THE S.S. BELLONA, 1,226 tons, Captain M. Breen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, 2nd May, via Port Said, with a following cargo:—20 cases brandy, 558 packages piece goods, 18 packages wine, 18 bales twist, 1,015 kegs nails, 60 cases copper, 10 cases tin plates, 5 cases thread, 4 cases umbrellas, 15 cases clocks, 106 cases and 2,095 bundles iron, 1,739 bundles iron hoops, 23 casks alum, and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Lyon & Co.

THE S.S. BERNINA, 1,160 tons, Captain G. W. Allen, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, 3rd May, via Malta and Port Said, with Mrs. Nicoll as a passenger and the following cargo:—190 cases and 485 ingots copper, 500 bundles and 2,000 packages steel, 3 packages glassware, 291 kegs nails, 500 casks alum, 40 kegs red lead, 6 cases cologne, 40 drums oil, 110 kegs shots, 30 cases, 1,961 bars and 2,504 bundles iron, 44 pigs lead, 25 cases tinplates, 308 packages provisions, 121 packages oilmanstore, 417 cases candles, 4 packages earthenware, 138 packages piecegoods, 57 cases cologne, 563 cases wine, 254 cases matches, 150 cases brandy, 20 cases champagne, 100 kegs sulphate of copper, 51 cases gin, 399 casks beer, 3 packages glassware, 147 packages clocks, 291 kegs nails, and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
6	Chinsura (s)	Gavin	Calcutta, May 10.
	Bernina (s)	Allen	London, May 3.
	Bellona (s)		Liverpool, May 2.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
6	Serica	Mathews	Calcutta.
	Victoria Cross	Oliver	Bassein.
	Valkyrien	Claproth	London.

The Steamer St. George, Johnson, to Moulmein, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Mongolia to Southampton.
Steamer India, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Akola, for Kurrachee.
Steamer John Howard, to Dahnkirk.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.
2 Simla.....Young .....Mauritius, May 24.

DEPARTURES.

June 2.—Steamers Commilla and Arabia. Ship Peruvian.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

June.
3 Pachumba (s).....Rangoon.
Ethiopia (s).....Calcutta.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Peshawur, for Calcutta:—Mr Branson, and Mr Turner.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 6.

FROM LONDON.

Australia s—814 casks hard spelter, Cuma Ramjee.
Battle Abbey—25 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaik Adom.
Jaine Bros—100 cases window glass and 1 case sewing cotton thread, Aladin Noordin; 55 cases window glass, Hasumally Lallmeya; 63 cases writing papers, John S Elmore and Co.
Lyndhurst—12 cases glassware, Ailybhoy Noorbhoy; 25 cases champagne, Ewart, Latham and Co; 20 cases matches, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan; 16 cases matches, Knoop and Co; 50 cases matches, Volkart Brothers; 63 kegs iron rose nails, Hassumally Lallmeya; 5 bales printing paper, G Claridge and Co; 1 case bar soap and 2 cases clocks, Hormusjee Ardaseer; 196 casks hardspelter, Cumma Ramjee; 101 cases gin, Manuckjee Bhicajee.
Coldstream—25 casks pale ale, 14 casks stout, 43 cases oilmanstores and 11 cases biscuits, &c., Forbes and Co.

FROM PORT SAID.

Memfis—10 casks Europe vinegar, Hajee Mahamed.

FROM GLASGOW.

Europa s—12 casks white lead paint, Nuzerally Sumsoodin.
Loch Rauz:—25 casks ale, C Macdonald and Co; 15 cases lamp black, Bhicoo Sazba and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—20 cases sauternes, W M Watson and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Lennox—100 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co.
Cape of Vincent—65 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 35 bales wool, Mohunjee Purmanund; 200 bales cotton, Stearn Hobart and Co; 17 bales hides, H M & G M Saheb and Co; 500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Indiana—100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 200 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 20 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 10 bales hides, Mahamed Allana; 5,000 cwts rapeseed and 4,500 cwts linseed, Cursondass Jadowjee.
Rajpoot—600 cwts bones, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy; 148 cwts buffalo horns, Hajee Mahamed Esmail Kermany; 225 cwts myrabollams, Noormamed Lutiff; 55 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass.
Europa—45 bales wool, Samatmull Galamull; 25 bales wool, Ramjee Roychund; 27 bales wool, Candass Dhurumdass; 105 cwts coffee, Govindjee Mahadhwjee; 573 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 5 bales orchilla weed, Candass Dhurudass; 116 cwts rattans, Peerbhoy Hackimjee.
Hyderabad—100 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soondercjee; 32 bales wool, Cursondass Nensee; 525 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 27 bales cotton, Dhunjeebhoy Hormusjee Khan; 403 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 75 cwts coir yarn, Madhowjee Ghelia; 3½ cwts myrabollams, Vurdhman Poonsee; 30 bales wool, Davidass Nurotumdass; 800 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 41 cwts linseed and 10 casks rapeseed, Runchordass.

FOR LONDON.

Peru s—2 cases shawls, neckties, and caps, Framjee, Sands and Co; 22 boxes silver coins (Rs. 43,700), Gunputrao Mahadewrao.

FOR DUNKIRK.

John Howard s—2,490 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Zodiac—250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Memfi s—200 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Professor Mohn—491 bags coffee, Alston and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Europa s—3 bales hides and 2 bales skins, Khanbhoy Peerbhoy 750 cwts teel seed, and 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Khundalla s—105 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass; 50 bales cotton, Nensee Poonsee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi s—7 boxes sharkfins, Pestonjee Ruttonjee; 22 case fishmaws and 8 cases sharkfins, Goolamhoosein Jounmahamed; 50 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 25 bales twist, The Alliance S and W Co; 59 chests opium, N J Abraham; 50 bales twist, N and A Co; 19 packages cloves, Sallabhoy Jafferbhoy; 28 bales cotton, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 22 cwts genda horns, Currimbhoy Ebram; 58 cwts cloves, M C Ebram; 127 chests opium, E D Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Zambesi s—112 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 4.

Warter, Major, R A, to join, from England.

JUNE 5.

Grant, Capt, Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.
Keane, Lieut Col, Staff Corps, from leave, from Matheran.
Stevenson, Lieut Col, R A, on duty, from Poona.
Johnston, Surg Major, from leave, from Mahableshwur.

JUNE 6.

Grey, Lieut, 3rd Hussars, on sick leave, from Mhow.
Henderson, Lieut Col, Staff Corps, from leave, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 5.

Stevenson, Lieut Col, R A, on duty, to Simla.
Smith, Capt, R A, to join, to Aurungabad.
Sartorius, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Kurrachee.

JUNE 6.

Warter, Major, R A, to join, to Allahabad.
Grant, Capt, Staff Corps, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Hamly, Capt, 1 th Lancers, on leave, to Matheran.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 6.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon-Major W Davey, Bombay Medical Establishment, is permitted to retire from the Service on a pension of £350 per annum from the 20th April.

The undermentioned Officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Col J S Hall, C B.

The undermentioned Warrant and Commissioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Sub-Conductor Flood, Barrack Department, six months; Major M C; Lieut Col W Blakeney, Staff Corps, six months, M C; Major F J Smith, R E, two months and twenty-seven days, P A; Major J S Irvine, Staff Corps, three months, M C.

The services of Surgeon J F Keith, M B, Bombay Medical Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

With reference to G O No 335, dated 16th April, Surgeon Wellington Gray, M B, is confirmed in the appointment of Secretary to the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, from 1st of last instant, vice Surgeon Major T E P Martin, retired.

The services of Captain R T Frere, R E, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief.

The services of Surgeon R A Dalal, M B, C M, are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

The following appointment is made:—Colonel G T Brice, 17th Foot, to officiate on the Brigade Staff with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General vice Brigadier-General Barry, proceeded on furlough on medical certificate.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Lieut G G B Carew, late I N, Acting Superintendent of Marine, to act as a Trustee of the Port of Bombay during Lieutenant Searle's absence.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major E W West, Joint Administrator of Sangli, is appointed to act as Political Agent, Mahi Kanta, till further orders.
Major W F P Waller, VC, Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kanta, to act as Joint Administrator of Sangli till further orders.
Colonel L C Barton assumed charge of the Kattywar Political Agency on the 3rd instant, before office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr F C Jones is appointed to act as Second Grade Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Panch Mahals District during the absence of Mr Gell, or until further orders.
Mr Harilal Chaganlal Sanghvi to be substantive pro tem. Munsif at Dohad, in the Panch Mahals, until further orders, vice Rao Saheb Nagardas Narotamdas Nanavati.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has granted to Mr G G Turner, C S, an extension of leave for six months on sick certificate.
Mr J Pollen, Second Assistant Collector, Khandesh, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from 4th July next.
Mr E J Elden is appointed to act as First Assistant Collector, Tanna.
Mr J G Moore, Collector of Satara, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from 1st July next.
Mr Darsaha Dosabhai to be substantive *pro tem* Fifth Grade Huzur Deputy Collector of Sholapur.
Mr G F Sheppard, Collector of Kaira, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from such date in July next as he may avail himself thereof.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon Joseph Parker, M B, to be substantive pro tem. Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Konkan Registration District, during the absence of Surgeon-Major T Cody, or till further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Captain R T Frere, R E, are, at his own request, placed at the disposal of the Military Department.
Mr C Bertodo is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Ratnagiri.
H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—
Captain G M Cruickshank, R E, to be Executive Engineer, Satara.
Lieut C F Fuller, R E, to act as Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad.
Lieut G Davidson, R E, to act as Executive Engineer, Satara, pending service of Captain Cruickshank.
Lieut R T Orpen, R E, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Jacobabad.
Mr Rajmundra Govind Oke is appointed to act temporarily as Executive Engineer, Kaladgi.

OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamer of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every FRIDAY, soon after 5 p.m. The following are the hours for closing Mails:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns—up to 1-30 p.m.
Registered Letters—up to 1 p.m.
Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 2 p.m.
Late Letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 p.m.
The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p.m., and registered letters at 1 p.m.
Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3-30 p.m. and up to starting time (5 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

CALENDAR FOR JUNE, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter ..... 8th, 8h. 45·9m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Fri. 7	.....	5 24	6 33	{ 3 26 m 4 4 a	9 32 m 10 31 a
Sat. 8	.....	5 24	6 34	{ 4 36 m 5 6 a	10 31 m 11 32 a
Sun. 9	Whit Sunday.	5 24	6 34	{ 5 56 m 6 6 a	11 53 m — —
Mon. 10	.....	5 24	6 35	{ 7 13 m 7 4 a	0 45 m 1 6 a
Tues. 11	St. Barnabas.	5 24	6 35	{ 8 23 m 8 1 a	1 42 m 2 18 a
Wed. 12	1st Summer Ember day	5 24	6 35	{ 9 21 m 9 54 a	2 33 m 3 16 a
Th. 13	English mail expected.	5 24	6 35	{ 10 17 m 9 48 a	3 26 m 4 13 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BURBRIDGE—June 2nd, at Cawnpore, the wife of J. G. Burbridge, Station Master, East Indian Railway, of a daughter.
CROSTHWAITE—June 3rd, at Allahabad, the wife of R. J. Crosthwaite, C.S., of a son.
GOFF—June 2nd, at Umballa, the wife of Mr. J. B. Goff, Station Master, S. P. and D. Railway, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1878.

REUTER informs us that the *Times* regards the submission by Russia of the Treaty of San Stefano to a European Congress as a great triumph of English statesmanship; and no doubt it is a point gained. But the game is far from being over yet. It is a curious circumstance that, now the Congress is a settled thing, Prince Gortschakoff has suddenly recovered from his illness, and proposes to himself to have the pleasure of meeting Lord Beaconsfield at Berlin. Is it not possible that the Prince, having found it necessary to defer to the public opinion of Europe by abating something of Russia's arrogant claim to settle the Eastern Question by herself without being exposed to interference, has remained quietly out of the way till the preliminaries of the Congress had been arranged by Count Schouvaloff; and that he now comes forward armed at all points to fight the diplomatic battles of his country before a European tribunal, among whose members he counts some most influential friends? The most remarkable circumstance in connexion with the recent negotiations is that the English Government seems to have received no distinct declaration of the willingness of Russia to make any specific concessions as regards the terms of the Russo-Turkish Treaty. Nothing is yielded apparently but the point of honour, on which no doubt Russia laid much stress, but which was after all not material, as to the right of the Powers that signed the Treaty of 1856 to be consulted before a new order of things is established by international law in South-Eastern Europe. Lord Beaconsfield may have received some soothing assurances of Russia's readiness to meet the views of England; but we are not informed that any precise pledges have been offered or accepted, and it may well be that the English Government, which had merely stipulated as the essential condition of the attendance of English representatives at the Congress that the whole Treaty of San Stefano should be laid before that assembly, has found itself compelled, however unwillingly, to accept the invitation of Germany when Russia unexpectedly gave way on what was nominally the only question at issue. We are convinced that Lord Beaconsfield never wished for a Congress, and therefore we cannot regard it as a diplomatic triumph for him that he has got one. He no doubt believed that Russia would never consent to submit the whole Treaty of San Stefano to the Powers, and that she would rather face the rupture with England for which he had been preparing. It was his enemies and the friends of Russia who were most eager to have a Congress; and we are not surprised at his long hesitation in assenting to a proposal which may have very awkward results for England. It does not appear that Russia has said she will be bound by the decision of the Congress on any of the questions raised by her Treaty; but her representatives will use their utmost dexterity to place England in a minority on some point or other, secure in the knowledge that the furious partisans of peace in England will vehemently require their Government not to set themselves against the opinion of a majority of that European tribunal to which they have constrained Russia to appeal. The situation is full of difficulties and snares; and it is a relief to know that England will be represented by a man of Lord Beaconsfield's consummate address and resolute audacity. The English Premier may be trusted to point out the right way, even if the country be so misguided as to refuse to take it at his command. If the Russian and English Governments shared the popular expectation of an immediate peace, they would not leave the Russian army and the English fleet face to face at Constantinople while the Congress is sitting, nor would Russia be so urgent with the Turks to evacuate the ceded fortresses. But it is, after all, the popular voice which must determine the question of peace or war for England; and we incline to the belief that the peace party is again in the ascendant at home.

IF the present Secretary of State for India can in any way be induced to bring his War Office experiences to bear upon promotion and retirement in the Indian Army, he will probably with no great effort or intelligence save the Indian Government a handsome sum annually, improve the Native Army at the same time, and deserve the best thanks of the public. Everybody in India knows that the Native Army has gradually become an army of field officers, but everybody in England is not aware of that fact. In India we have grown so well accustomed to this kind of military economy that we have generally ceased to experience any surprise at it; but at home they have not those advantages which enables us to perceive a certain fitness in colonels where captains ought to be, in majors where lieutenants are generally supposed to be a necessity. Perhaps when the Duke of Cambridge inspects no less than *five* field officers in one Madras Native Regiment, H. R. H. will be struck with the singularity of Indian military organisation and its economy, and will wonder, like the man who saw the flies in amber, how the devil they ever came there?

For explanation we commend the Staff Corps lists of the various Presidencies to the Commander-in-Chief's attention. From the Bombay Army List we gather the following figures, having reference to this extraordinary economy. There are 4 major-generals in that army, 10 lieutenant-colonels with colonels' allowances, 123 other lieutenant-colonels, 113 majors; and only 87 captains, and 77 lieutenants in the whole service. The number of liutenant-colonels is nearly double the number of captains, and the majors far exceed in number the subalterns; but, curious as is the economy of the Bombay Army in this respect, it is far exceeded in singularity by the Native Army of Madras. The latter's Staff Corps list gives, as the recognised strength, 10 major generals, 25 lieutenant-colonels with colonels' allowances, 195 other lieutenant-colonels, 189 majors, and only 95 captains, and 28 lieutenants. The proportion of young officers to old suggests Falstaff's penn'orth of bread to an inordinate quantity of sack, but what else can be expected of Indian military economy when Secretaries of State pay no attention to it? They call for statistics bearing on the subject now and then, but that is all. The following is a statistical return provided by the Government of India, a few years ago, in reply to one of these periodical and purposeless demands. It is calculated to show the Indian service of the European officers, of the *three* Native Armies; Bengal retaining more juvenility, it must be premised, than the others:—

INFANTRY.	Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.
Commandant	33	38	24
2nd in Command	29	36	18
Wing Officer	24	30	16
Adjutant	14	19	7
Quartermaster	14	19	7
1st Wing Subaltern	15	21	6
2nd " "	9	19	3

The average in the Punjab force is lower; but it is not greatly disproportionate.

From this return it will be observed that the *minimum* service of the various grades in the Native Army is about what the framers of the new organisation contemplated it should be for the effective working of their scheme; that the *average* is ridiculous, and that the *maximum* is utterly absurd. Regimental command and seniority at 38 years' Indian wear and tear, seconds in command of 36 years, wing commanders of 30, and adjutants of 19 years' service tell their own tale, even to non-military men. No army so officered can be considered as effective as it ought to be made. If all this useless and costly senility were only a temporary evil caused by reorganisation changes, as some pretend it is, we might regard it with a certain amount of complaisance, but the truth is, that its "temporary" reputation is only a mere sham; the senility complained of is going from bad to worse, and will not be at its full height for some years to come, should nothing be done to check it in the meantime.

The only remedy—so long as the Staff Corps endures—is a proper scheme of retirement and pension for officers of *all* ranks of the service. The Government has tried the experiment of bargaining with lieutenant colonels for a commutation of their authorized colonels' allowances, leaving all but lieutenant colonels to make the best they can of the pension rates of the year 1796; and the result is a signal failure. The majors and old captains who would retire on a fair pension hold on to obtain the privilege, as colonels, of bargaining for commutation of colonels' allowances, thereby blocking all promotion for the officers beneath them, while encouraging in every way the senility which is the bane of the Indian armies

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

SERIOUS STRIKE OF THE BUTCHERS AT KURRACHEE.

KURRACHEE, JUNE 6.

The strike of the beef and mutton butchers has continued for three days. The cause alleged is the oppressive taxes. Fish and vegetables are at famine prices. There is a general hue and cry against the Municipality.

DEATH OF MRS. F. D. MELVILL.

Mrs. F. D. Melvill died when near Aden.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

KURRACHEE, JUNE 6.

A terrible affair occurred at Hydrabad between 6 and 7 o'clock this morning. A sepoy of the 1st Belooch Regiment got possession of a large number of cartridges and shot his mistress; he then went into the high road and shot three women and two men dead; he is supposed to have shot three others and wounded four. Lieutenant Sinclair, Adjutant of the Regiment, went out bravely, and meeting the sepoy, hit him on the hip, when he was taken.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By "Red Sea Cable.")

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

MALTA, JUNE 5.

The Macedonia, Aros Bay, and Citadel have arrived from Bombay.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 5.

Sadyk Pasha and Caratheodori Effendi will attend the Congress in addition to Safvet Pasha.

THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

BERLIN, JUNE 5.

Prince Frederick William, Imperial Prince of Germany, has assumed temporary control of the Government during the Emperor's illness.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, JUNE 6.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Sumatra, with the outward English Mails of 24th May, left here for Bombay at 7 a.m. this morning. The Hydaspes left for Galle and Calcutta at 1 a.m. this morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JUNE 5.

The Anchor Line Steamer Thessaly, homeward bound from Bombay, left here to-day.

LONDON, JUNE 5, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera ..... 6d.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight.. 1-8½

4 per cent. Paper Rupee 80

4½ per cent. do. 80

5 per cent. do. 80

3 per cent. Consols for Account 96½

3 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 111¾

Bar Silver ..... 53⅜ to ½

WEATHER REPORTS.—JUNE 6.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather fine; wind N. W. 5; thermometer 90·2; barometer 29·850. Fall of rain 2 cents.

MANGALORE, 4-45 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind N.E., N.W. Fall of rain 75 cents.

TUTICORIN, 4-5 p.m.—Weather fair; wind S.; thermometer 93; barometer 29·78.

VINGORLA, 5-10 p.m.—Weather clear; wind W. moderate; thermometer 96.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, JUNE 6, 2.45 A.M.

Following from Singapore, Saigon mail will leave at 6 a.m. to-morrow, 7th.

ALTHOUGH the *Times of India* has, with its usual accuracy of information, reported the two 18-ton guns to be already placed at Malabar Point, most persons living in the western quarter of Bombay know that the guns are still obstructing the narrow road leading up Malabar Hill at its base close to Chowpatty. During the last two days carriages proceeding to Malabar Hill from the Fort have been obliged to go round by the Gowalia Tank Road to avoid the guns, and it is surprising that no serious accident has happened to those vehicles which have gone down by the Back Bay road. No bullocks have yet been employed to drag the guns, and we hear that an attempt will be made to haul them up the steep incline this morning by manual labour only, several hundred men being engaged for the purpose, as the steam roller cannot run up the hill. Supposing the guns to be drawn safely to the top of the Ridge, they will still have a perilous descent to accomplish before reaching the site of the battery below Government House. All this seems to be much ado about nothing. Had the Governor been in Bombay, of course he would have pulled the guns up himself long ago; but, failing him, why not have brought down a couple of elephants from Kirkee to do the work?

THE fakir, who occupied a mosque in the Victoria Gardens, seems to have taken measures, before his death, which took place on the 20th May last, to make himself immortal. "At any rate, he has left the 'apple of discord'" as an inheritance to the Bombay Municipality. At yesterday's meeting of the Town Council, the municipal Commissioner solicited instructions as to certain proceedings recently adopted by him in regard to the deceased fakir and his belongings. Mr. Grant proposed to take advantage of the fakir's death to get rid of the inconvenience which has hitherto been felt by the public resorting to the gardens for recreation. In the agreement that was drawn up between the Corporation and the fakir, it was stipulated that he should pay a yearly rent of one rupee to the Municipality, and also enclose the ground claimed by him with a wall with a door which was to open upon the main road, and to form the only entrance to the ground; and that, failing this, he was liable to ejectment at any time without any claim to compensation. The agreement was not signed and never carried out; and the fakir's supporters had failed to carry out the promises they made to the Corporation. Two persons, now in charge of the mosque, were the deceased's servants; and a notice had been served upon them to vacate the mosque and other buildings and to remove the deceased's property within eight days. It appeared from the discussion which followed the Commissioner's proposal that an attempt had seriously been made to bury the body of the "holy man" on the Victoria Garden grounds, which was defeated at the last moment by the vigilance of the Superintendent. After some discussion, the consideration of the matter was postponed for a fortnight.—Another subject of public interest brought to the notice of the Council by Dr. Blaney in connection with the Commissioner's annual report for 1877, was the increasing death-rate in the city, and the doctor gave notice that at a future meeting he intended to bring forward suggestions for diminishing sickness and mortality in the city. The consideration of the Commissioner's report was postponed until the next meeting.

THE Resident at Aden reports to the Bombay Government that Sultan Hoosain bin Ahmed is said to have collected about 500 followers belonging to the Hussanis (a sub-tribe of the Fudhlees), as well as some of the Alowkee sub-tribe, with which he attacked a few of the Markushees (a sub-tribe of the Fudhlees) not far from Shugar. When the news reached his son Ahmed bin Hoosain, the Fudhlee Sultan, he at once collected a force and drove his father back. Sultan Hoosain, it is reported, has retired on Altnear.

THE Gwalior correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* says, that "all the troops which were in the cholera camp are marched into quarters on the 29th ultimo. Not a single tent is now to be seen near the surrounding hills, and cantonments at Morar are now entirely free from sickness. The extra medical officers are to rejoin their respective stations in a day or two. Weather cool, and health good. As regards the number of cases of cholera, the following is the correct list—Europeans, deaths 32, attacks 46. Natives, including camp followers, deaths 66, attacks 128—total deaths 98, attacks 174."

A LONG-DESIRED concession has just been sanctioned by the Secretary of State to the officers of the army in this country. Henceforth they will be permitted to accumulate three months' privilege leave, and to spend it in England on full pay, making their own arrangements, however, for drawing pay, as the home authorities will take no cognizance of their absence from India. The leave will obviously only be granted on its being shown that no privilege leave has been availed of for 33 months.

THE heat, says a Calcutta paper, on Saturday and Sunday last, though the temperature has often been exceeded, was the most oppressive that has been felt in Calcutta for some years, as there was not a breath of air stirring. We regret to add that it has also been attended with most fatal results in the shape of deaths from heat apoplexy, the deaths of no less than four ship Captains on Sunday night having been reported at Bankshall. These are, Captain J. S. Cox, of the Duke of Sutherland; Captain Casey, of the Great Victoria; Capt. R. Sidey, of the Paladin; and Captain Grosell of the Saint Mirren.

ANOTHER traveller is setting out to explore the regions between India and China, Dr. G. Barrion. He goes first to Cochin China. Other explorers who are coming eastward are some Austrians,—Count Bela Szechenyi and Messrs. G. Balinth and L. Loczy. The party goes to Pekin via Bombay, Calcutta, and Japan. From Pekin they will start for Central Asia, meaning to explore especially the Kuen Lun Range. This expedition expects to be away two or three years.

THE editor of *Truth* will be highly amused to hear that a native paper has mistaken him for his uncle the late Lord Taunton—the respectable Henry Labouchere who belonged to the Russell and Melbourne Cabinets of thirty and forty years ago—and has gravely censured the late Earl Russell for admitting such a reprobate into his Ministry.

A LETTER in the *Statesman* says, "Have you heard of Father O'Neill's doings at Indore? He is chaplain there, and is most devout, and has great energy. During Lent, he did penance by running with bare feet across a field of stubble, and got his feet torn and full of thorns that he had to lay up for several weeks with his feet in poultice bags. To have done the thing out properly he should have dusted ground chillies into the wounds. Some ladies of the station took pity on him and have presented him with socks and shoes, and I almost suspect it was a dodge of the Father's to lay in a stock of these articles cheap. He went publicly through Indore in the garb of a *Gosai*, but the natives only thought the sahib had gone mad. In addition to these feats, he has succeeded, I hear, in driving nearly the whole congregation from his church. Sir Henry Daly and three others only are now to be seen there, the rest have been driven away to other places of worship."

THE *Madras Times*—In a recent issue of this journal we stated that the decision in the Naggery collision case had not yet terminated, as the Assistant Station Master—whose conviction by the Sessions Court of the North Arcot District was reversed on appeal by the Judges of the High Court—had memorialized the Board of Directors of the Madras Railway Company, in London, against an order of the local authorities refusing to re entertain him in their service. We are now informed that the Directors, having gone into the case, have unanimously arrived at a decision in favour of the Assistant Station Master, and that by the last mail from England instructions have been received directing his immediate re-entertainment in a similar capacity to that in which he was employed prior to his removal, as the Board consider that no blame can be attached to the Assistant Station Master. The Board are, however, of opinion, that the Divisional Officer, Mr. Hill, is very much to blame, and have consequently passed a very severe censure upon this officer, and have directed that he be immediately relieved of his duties as Assistant Traffic Manager. The Board of Directors ask that a half-yearly report be submitted to them on the Assistant Station Master's conduct of his duties till further orders.

TYPHOID fever, though not as bad as it was, still hangs about at Bareilly, two fresh cases, though of a mild type, having occurred amongst the men of the 2nd Queen's. Although a large number of men have been sent to a hill station, there are still seventy men in hospital of those who remain at Bareily.

A VOLUNTEER artillery force is being formed at Hongkong to assist in working the guns on the new fortifications.

THE wreck of the Childwall Hall possesses one melancholy link which connects itself with Mussoorie. The Miss Hammond, a passenger who was drowned, was coming out as one of the teachers at Caineville House School at that station.

THE *Pioneer*—A case in which the husband lays claim to his wife has been placed on record in the Punjab, and as giving an insight into Mahomedan customs, it deserves to be quoted. A man was foolish enough to agree to a clause in the marriage contract by which he bound himself never to take his wife away from her parents' house or town, under penalty of her being made thereby free from the tie of wedlock. This seems to be a practice among certain classes, particularly of the castes which enter into the service of Europeans; and has for its object the immoral barter of a daughter, time after time, to different men. A Khitmutghar, as in the present case, is bound to follow his master and leave his wife in her parents' house, where her fate can be easily guessed. The unlucky husband, soon convinced of his wife's unworthiness, divorces her. Her parents then sell her in marriage to another man with the same conditions attached; and so the trafficking goes on, ostensibly in accordance with strict Mahomedan law. But one man has been wise enough to question the legality of this illicit giving and taking in marriage, and his claim to one Mussammat Lahoran has been upheld first by the native official in the lower Court, next by the Commissioner, and finally by the High Court itself. The agreement spoken of has been condemned as contrary to public policy, and as being opposed as much to Mahomedan law as to morality.

THERE was great consternation amongst the hardy dwellers in the Hebrides when the order for calling out the Reserves reached those islands. The inhabitants take the greatest possible interest in the doings of the outer world, and are continually craving news from any passing stranger, but they rarely see a newspaper, and have few opportunities of obtaining any reliable information as to the course of events. So simple-minded are they that in many cases very sad leave-takings had to be gone through, the mothers, or "old wives" as they are called, evidently taking it for granted that their favourite "lads" were to be sent against the Russians at once, with but a slender chance of ever again returning to the family croft.

CAPTAIN GILL'S recent journey in Western China supplies an interesting confirmation of the apparent existence of a belt of exceedingly moist region between the Tibetan plateau and the lands encompassing it on its north-eastern and eastern sides. Prejevalsky, in his *Mongolia and Tangut Country*, notices this feature while ascending the mountains south-west of Tajing; the Père Armand David noticed it during his residence at Mupin, north of Ching-tu-fu; Mr. Cooper, while making his way from the last-named place into Eastern Tibet; and Captain Gill's testimony now supplies us with a link between the observations of Prejevalsky and David, as he speaks of the wonderfully moist and semitropical character of the vegetation on the eastern side of the plateau, between the valleys of Sung panting and Ling-ngan, on the extreme northern border of the province of Se-chuen.

CAPTAIN BURNABY, in his speech to the Conservative Association of Manchester, made the following retort valiant to Mr. Bright's foolish utterance about valour:—Mr. Bright has lately said that valour is very cheap, that you can buy it all over the world for 1s. 6d. a man. I once saw Mr. Bright going over a crossing in the City. There was an omnibus 30 yards from him, and the way he ran over that crossing convinced me that he valued his life a great deal more than eighteenpence—(laughter)—though I daresay there are some people in this country, perhaps misguided men, who may think that that sum would about represent Mr. Bright's proper value.

AT the reception of Ministers held by the Emperor William on May 12, in presence of the Crown Prince, the senior member of the Cabinet, Dr. Leonhardt, delivered a congratulatory address upon his Majesty's escape from assassination. The Emperor, in reply, said "this was the third time he had been shot at. Though the shock and depressing effect of such an occurrence were great he derived much consolation from the sympathy of the people, which from the first moment had been so warmly manifested, and which had done him good. Such occurrences ought by no means to be treated too lightly. At the time when he was himself a member of the Ministry he had always insisted upon the danger which would necessarily result from the triumph of the tendencies of that period hostile to the State. His apprehensions were unfortunately confirmed by the year 1848. Now it was once more, and in a still higher degree, the duty of the Government to make every exertion to prevent the revolutionary elements from gaining the upper hand. Each Minister must do his part towards that end, and it was specially necessary that the people should not become lost to religion. To prevent that was the chief task of all.

REFERRING to the Army Hospital Corps at Aldershot on the occasion of the Queen's review, the *British Medical Journal* says:—"Few probably realise the immense change in the status and position of the Army Medical Department, which is indicated by the mere fact of medical officers marching past and saluting with drawn swords on parade and in the presence of the Sovereign. It is little less than a revolution in the traditions of the medical service, and must have been the subject of much criticism among the various arms of the service who witnessed the occurrence for the first time in a review of British troops. We believe that there is solid ground for anticipating that the command with which the army surgeons have at last been invested over the men specially trained to execute their directions will be found to conduce greatly to the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers of the army, not only on occasions of active service in the field, but on all occasions. It must insure more strict attention to instructions, and will show the men that they are to look to their immediate superiors for interest in their welfare, and not, as has hitherto been the case, to other officers who had no means of rightly judging regarding them or their conduct."

THE *Globe*—The outlook of Russia in Central Asia is scarcely more promising than that which she finds before her in Europe. Whatever schemes she may have had for an advance upon India from Samarcand or Bokhara must be modified or abandoned now that a famine has broken out in both those places, and she would hardly attempt the alternative route across the lofty Pamir with a hostile Chinese army close upon her flank. Instead of Bokhara, with its rich corn fields and numerous canals, being able to afford a base for a movement upon Merv, as the Russian strategists have fondly imagined. She is likely to cram the action of Tashkand by her drain upon the resources of Turkestan. The destruction of the crops by the unparalleled frost of last winter, and the bursting of reservoirs and dams by the inundations of the spring, have laid the foundations of prolonged scarcity in Bokhara, and a similar state of things existing at Merv, the proposed march upon Afghanistan by that route must be abandoned. Equally vexatious for Russia are the complications that have arisen out of the conquest of Kashgar. Having never anticipated the re-subjugation of the Musulman provinces of China she carelessly promised, after treacherously occupying Kulja, to resign the prize she had seized as soon as the Dragon once more floated over the battlements of the Seven Cities. This having, unfortunately, come to be the case, Russia is placed in an awkward position, being determined not to keep her word, and naturally desiring to refrain from hostilities so long as the complications in Europe exist. But China seems to have a shrewd impression that the best time for exacting conditions from the wily Muscovite is when he has his hands full in Europe, and has pushed her victorious forces so close to the Kulja frontier that strife may break out at any moment. It is not conceivable that Tso-tsoungtsan would be able to gain any decisive victory over the Russians, whom he considerably outnumbers, or that he would be able to retain possession of Kulja for any length of time, but a reverse of the slightest description would have a disastrous effect upon Russian prestige among the people of Central Asia.

THE STRANGERS' HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to the letter in your to-day's issue regarding this "Home," permit me to address you in contradiction thereof.

I shall not dispute the false calculations as to the number of men in the "Home," nor yet the scarcity of water to use which there are plenty of buckets instead of basins (not procurable). Regarding the accommodation upstairs, it is indeed more than I require, and I shall gladly let a portion to any respectable tenant wanting the same, or even to admit those imaginary respectable visitors individually and in conformity with the rules of the "Home."

Former advertisements in the daily papers, as to the letting of a portion of the upstairs premises, might have protected me from the cowardly stabs attempted, evidently through malice, on the part of some incorrigible individual (pseudonym expelled the "Home" that once "admirable" institution, "now no more") because of the want of "bottles" and "constables" within its walls.

With reference to the remark about "young men having no claim whatever living upstairs, free of charge," I treat that with contempt, as being utterly false, as I have there been any during my incumbency as Superintendent (now close upon three years), during which it has been my constant aim to enforce sobriety and respectability, tending thereby to promote the welfare and comfort of the inmates, both one and all, which is known to you, Sir, from the annual reports of the institution.—Yours, &c.

M. MACARTHY,
Superintendent, Strangers' Home.

Bombay, June 6.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND CEMETERY, GALLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me, through the medium of your paper, to make the following statement:—In 1877, a contractor undertook to heighten the walls round the Church of England Cemetery for Rs. 1,180, which amount was collected from friends in Galle, Government giving a subsidy, and which has been paid to the contractor. When he began his work, the old walls were found to be so rotten that they could not bear any superstructure, consequently they had to be pulled down and re-built from the foundation. This involved an extra outlay of Rs. 651-7-5 as. May I respectfully request those persons in Ceylon, India, England, and elsewhere, who are interested in the cemetery, kindly to subscribe towards liquidating this sum? I have the less reluctance in asking for this money, as much of the cemetery is so situated that it is of almost world-wide interest, many who lie there in their quiet graves having relatives in almost every part of the globe.

Subscriptions may be paid to the "Church of England Cemetery Fund," Oriental Bank Corporation, Galle.—I am, &c. JOHN BAMFORTH, M.A.,
Galle, May 5. Colonial Chaplain.

BOMBAY.

THE following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder this evening:—

March.....
Overture..... Barber of Seville..... Rossini.
Quadrille ..... Neue Melodien ..... Strauss.
Cavatina..... Anna Bolena ..... Donizetti.
Waltzes ..... Abschied von München ..... Gung'l.
Gallop..... Berliner Pferde Eisenbahn..Arndt.

THE following are the winning numbers of the Tramway prize tickets for the month of May, the prizes allotted being Rs. 10 to each ticket:

Nos.	As.	Nos.	As.
019031	½	057370	2
065760	½	152052	2
145113	1	003515	2
049191	½	226866	1
012688	½	038850	½
023938	1	019163	8
021742	1½	181083	1
064665	½		

THE quantity of wheat shipped from the ports in Sind to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports during the month of April was 6,829 cwts. valued at Rs. 31,947.

A SUGGESTION TO THE TRAMWAY COMPANY.—A passenger writes to us, "In your paper of the 4th inst. a suggestion is made that a bench be allotted for the use of ladies. Might I also offer another to the manager of the Company. Instead of the *dothie* which the drivers and conductors wore at present, a pair of trousers might be worn. The drivers of buggies and other public conveyances are made to wear trousers, and why should the Tramway drivers not do the same, for decency's sake."

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 27th May was Rs. 1,36,48,698, add silver received during the week Rs. 5,69,298. The sum of Rs. 10,01,915 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 1,32,16,081. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 4,64,696 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 4th June, was 483, being 76 less than in the preceding week, 264 less than the total of the week ending 5th June 1877, and 71 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 268 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 37·84. There were 201 deaths from remittent fever, which are 13 less than the previous week and 104 less than the same period last year. There were 10 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 29 deaths during the previous week. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 37, 27, and 26, respectively, as compared with 49, 25, and 28 last year.

A VAGRANT.—Edward Gray, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. W. Webb, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

DEATH OF A PRISONER.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at H. M.'s Common Jail, on view of the body of Gunput Narayen, who was a prisoner undergoing a term of rigorous imprisonment. The death of the deceased was caused by diarrhœa, and a verdict was given accordingly.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Peter Johnson and three other European seamen, of the British ship Lilian, also George Walker and Charles Barwood, of the British ship Barwood, were each sentenced by Mr. W. Webb yesterday to eight weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction, for continued wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board their respective ships, they being artioled seamen.

A BREACH OF THE ABKARI ACT.—A summons was issued yesterday against a Parsee, named Cooverjee Manockjee, on an application made before Mr. Nana Merojee, at the Fort Police Court, on behalf of the G. I. P. Company, charging the accused with importing two cans of spirituous liquor from Nasik to Bombay. The summons was made returnable on the 13th instant.

CHOLERA.—We are sorry to hear of cholera at Khergaum as well as at Dhond, and it seems to be in all the districts between Poona and Dhond. On Tuesday last, a signaller died at Khergaum railway station of the terrible disease, while a stranger, whom no one could identify, died at the Dhond station. We have cholera in the city of Poona.—*Deccan Herald.*

SUICIDE BY A EUROPEAN SOLDIER.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Upper Colaba, on view of the body of Robert Don. Deceased was a gunner in the 8th Brigade Royal Artillery, and a patient at the Military Hospital, Colaba, suffering from dyspepsia, the result of intemperance. Yesterday morning he was found lying dead in the bottom of a dry well about 60 feet deep, with a hard rocky bottom. The verdict was, "That the death of Robert Don was caused by injuries received, the result of his having jumped into a dry well while in a state of temporary insanity."

INQUIRY INTO THE CAUSE OF FIRE ON BOARD THE S. S. CHINA.

THE Marine Court to enquire into this case reassembled yesterday at the Fort Police Court, and resumed their investigation. Mr. Charles Tocque, the third officer of the s. s. China, was recalled and further examined by the Court in respect of the stowage of cargo on board that ship, after which the native stevedore was next examined. His statement corroborated that of the third officer's in every material point. The Court then adjourned to consider their decision, which will be delivered this afternoon.

THE SHOLAPOOR RAILWAY FRAUDS.

THE charges on which Mr. Bedford has been committed are three in number:

1st. Criminal breach of trust as a servant under section 408 of the Indian Penal Code.

2nd. Receipt of a bribe as a public servant under section 181 of the Indian Penal Code.

3rd. Abetment of a false claim in the civil court at Sholapoor, under sections 209 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code.

We understand that Rowjee Rachapa Dhepe, the grain merchant, is to be tried to-day, being defended by Mr. Louis Rivett-Carnac, barrister, and Mr. Manockshaw, pleader of the High Court.

PASSENGERS BY TO-DAY'S HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co's. s.s. PERA, Captain G. Hyde, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez, with the Europe Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr and Mrs Cook
Mr Slight
Mr Stevens
Mr Staples
Mr L Grosier
Mr T G Palmer
Mr Adamson
Mr Cooke
Mr Webb
Surg-Major Parr
Lieut J Nevill.
Mr J Staples

Mr F Fedden
Mr and Miss Francis
Lieut Barlow

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr Walker
Mr T H Swan.

Mr R Phillips
Mr G Saville
Private T Lea

FOR VENICE.

Surg-Major Davey
A Gentleman, 2 Ladies and infant.

FOR GIBRALTAR.—Mr F A deCosta.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. JOHN LOCKE GRAY.

AN inquest was held yesterday at No. 2, Hornby Row, Fort, on view of the body of Mr. John Locke Gray, the Organist of St. Thomas' Cathedral. The following was the evidence adduced before the Coroner:—

Mr. James Smith Bailey deposed—I am a stock taker in the employ of the G. I. P. R. Company. Deceased lived with me since March last. During the hot weather he complained much of the heat and physical exhaustion. For the last fortnight or three weeks he had been under medical treatment. The day before yesterday he left the house about 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning to go to Taylor's Hotel on account of his dull of hearing in our house. He returned to our house about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, when he told me that he was unable to sleep. He said that he felt it an effort to get upstairs. He was very nervous, and complained of a sensation in the region of his heart, and affecting his throat. He stayed here until about 9 a.m. when he bade me good bye, and went to Taylor's Hotel on foot. I saw him again yesterday evening about half past 5 o'clock, when he was going to his rooms in Hornby Row. After dinner, about half-past 7 o'clock, I came downstairs to the tiffin rooms of the London Hotel, and enquired if the deceased was there. The reply I received was, that he was in Colonel Millet's rooms, where I went, but found the door closed, and no one there. I then went to Taylor's Hotel in search of him, and learned that he was not there. On returning home I looked through the venetians of a window in Colonel Millet's rooms, when I saw the deceased lying on a sofa apparently asleep. I did not disturb him. I heard of his death about o'clock this morning. I myself, had not seen the deceased that he drank too much, but I have never seen him intoxicated. I believe that he could stand a good deal of liquor. I never saw him nervous or tremulous until yesterday morning.

Dr. James Craig, deposed—I had attended the deceased occasionally for the last three weeks. On the first time I was called to see him was in Colonel Millet's rooms in Hornby Row, when I found him suffering from symptoms which I attributed partly to the heat and partly to drinking. At that time I examined him, and found his heart was weak and very irregular. I advised him to give up drinking entirely on account of the weak state of his heart, and to go away for a change. He died on Tuesday. In three days he was convalescent, and I heard no more of him until the day before yesterday, when he called upon me in the evening. He was then in a very low nervous state, and appeared to have been drinking during the day. I told him he had disregarded my instructions, and had been drinking. I told him to go to Lonavla, but he said he was afraid he would do in the morning. At 5-30 p.m. yesterday I was summoned to see him again, as he was said to be much worse. He was in Colonel Millet's rooms. His mind seemed to be wandering, and the pulsations of his heart were 139 per minute. I prescribed a composing draught and left him. I did not see him alive again. I came here at 5-30 this morning, when I saw his dead body. I am of opinion that deceased had been drinking heavily since I saw him.

Mr. H. Bailey, the son of the first witness, was next examined. His statement was to the effect, that he saw deceased on the evening previous lying on a sofa in Colonel Millet's rooms, breathing heavily and insensible.

Dr. Sydney Smith, the Coroner's Surgeon, was of opinion that the death of the deceased was caused by apoplexy.

The jury, upon the above evidence, returned the following verdict, "That the death of John Locke Gray was caused by apoplexy."

STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 28TH MAY.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Showers have fallen in all the districts of Madras; general prospects are said to be unchanged; prices are fluctuating, and in 12 districts the price of rice has slightly risen. The total number on relief works is 126,845, and on gratuitous relief 73,478: the former is more by 2,184 and the latter less by 6,063 than last week. In Mysore heavy rain has fallen in the Mysore district, general rain in Tumkur, and light showers elsewhere: prospects are favourable, but some damage has been done by locusts in Mysore, Hassan, and Kadur, prices are stationary; the total number on relief works for the week ending the 18th May was 44,662, and gratuitously relieved 12,048, less by 1,621 and more by 1,937 than in the previous week: the increase in the latter total is entirely in village relief. In Bombay rain is reported from Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara, all the Deccan districts, Khandesh, and parts of Sind: the river is extremely high in Sind. Rain has fallen in almost all the districts of the Central Provinces; prices are high; preparations for *Kharif* sowings are going on. No rain is reported from Berar. In Central India showers have fallen in Bhopal and at Goona, none at Indore or Mhow. Showers are reported from all parts of Rajputana, and heavy rain in Jeypore, Dooli, Shapura, Malawar, and Ulwur. In Bengal there has been rain in all districts; it was heavy in the Delta and Northern districts; fine weather is now required in many parts, particularly in Burdwan, Rajshahye and Furreedpore. In Assam good rain has fallen, and prospects are favourable. In Burma heavy rain has fallen in the Southern districts of the Tenasserim Division, Bassein and Henzada. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh showers are reported from Agra, Bareilly, Sitapur and Jhansi; in the Eastern districts the weather is seasonable, with west winds, prices are stationary. In the Punjab showers have fallen in all districts, damage has been done to cut grain, but it has not been so serious as to affect prices.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

PESHAWUR.

(Correspondent of Pioneer.)

1ST JUNE.—A general court-martial assembled here today for the trial of the Poorbia sepoy of the 7th Native Infantry for murdering the subadar of his company and wounding a havildar. It appears that motives of revenge led to the crime being committed; the subadar, a Hindustani Mahomedan by caste, had some party rancour or private spleen against the prisoner, and had been in the habit of using abusive language towards him. On the day of his death, he seems to have entirely forgotten himself; for while strolling his round, he is said to have struck very coarse language to the sepoy, a lad of one-and twenty —which he avenged by taking his life. I believe he had previously cautioned the subadar not to abuse him, saying that if he continued to do so, he would be compelled to take steps which would make him rue it. He had evidently been brooding over the frequent insults which had been offered him, for the murder must have been premeditated; and it is strange that he should not have tried to get redress by reporting the circumstance to high authority instead of taking the law into his own hands, and inflicting such terrible punishment. Shortly after returning from drill, he armed himself with a rifle and 20 cartridges, went straight to the subadar's hut, and seeing him seated with his back towards him, he took aim between the man's shoulders, fired—and death was instantaneous. He then tried to escape; but some of the sepoys, seeing what had occurred, attempted to capture him, and a havildar was wounded in the arms before he was taken.

The unfortunate sepoy of the 14th Sikhs, who was killed at Shahkoddar, must have died an agonising death, for the murderers began their brutal work by first tying his hands and feet together; they then proceeded by stuffing into his mouth mud and sand which were rammed down his throat with a stick. This process of making life extinct was evidently found not to answer, or to take too long, for his face was battered into a jelly, and they eventually killed him by a horrible mutilation. How long he must have struggled and lingered it is impossible to say; but the suffocation process must have been long one for them to have had recourse to other means of destroying life.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Constant Success.—No diseases are more trying to the temper and more exhausting to the constitution than the pains in the muscles and joints caused by exposure to wet or cold. Wherever the seat of suffering, it will only be necessary to foment the affected part with warm water, dry thoroughly, and immediately rub in Holloway's Pain-Subduing Ointment, to which all forms of rheumatism, neuralgia, and tic douloreux are soon relieved and ultimately cured by the use of this unequalled Unguent, aided by Holloway's purifying and aperitive Pills. Under this judicious treatment the afflicted parts soon cease to ache, and shortly regain their natural sensibility and appearance. These remedies are invaluable for curing spinal affections and nervous diseases.

NATIVE TROOPS.

THE following letter, written nearly twenty-nine years ago by General John Jacob of Sinde, has been sent us (*Pioneer*) by a correspondent, who found it amongst some MSS. The General's ideas, as to fitness of good native troops for service in Europe, may perhaps be found interesting—apart from the light thrown on the character of a man, who is so often quoted when the Frontier policy of the Indian Government is called in question. The letter is written by General Jacob to a cousin of his:—

KHANGHUR, 21st June 1849.

MY DEAR ——I am very much obliged to you for your letter of the 3rd which reached me to-day. It was kind as usual of you to write to me beyond the confines of the habitable world when you must have so many other things to think of.

Depend on it, you will never regret leaving the service; there is nothing to be obtained in it to re-pay an honest man for his labours even when his health holds good, and, when that fails, the bargain is a sorry one, indeed! I have no doubt that you will be very comfortable in England, when, I trust, many happy years are in store for you and yours.

I grieve to hear such bad accounts of Outram, and taking all things into consideration with regard to him, I am not certain that death would not be the best thing which could happen to him. He has been crushed as regards his public life by "illustrious" scoundrels, and I fear very much that there is nothing to make amends to him for what he has suffered abroad.

You ask me why I have not the C. B. The reason is that Sir C. Napier and my Lord Ellenborough have done their best to crush me, since I had the impudence to tell Sir Charles that Outram was my respected friend; and that I had always warmly defended him when attacked about the Sinde affairs. These honourable men have had influence sufficient to induce the Duke of Wellington to break his word, in order to gratify their petty spite; and this C. B. business is one of its effects. However, it is mighty little I care, as I look on such things as childish toys, which may form the amusement of an hour or so but are not worth much serious consideration.

With regard to my bodily health, it is as good as ever nearly eleven years in this country do not appear to have affected it in the least. As to prospects, I have little to hope for; but intend standing by the service I have created as long as I feel that my presence is useful, and some day I hope to show that the native soldier of India can take his place in the line of battle with the best men of Europe. The S. I. Ls. (Sinde Irregular Horse) is already capable of proceeding on service to any part of the world, and I would not hesitate to match it in fight man-for-man against the cuirassiers of France. Wherefore, I suppose that Government would be glad to employ me in case of an Indian Army taking a share in European war. The great difficulties to contend with in respect to the Indian soldier are caused by the absurd prejudices and gross ignorance of the authorities, and by the almost incredibly disgraceful state in which is the native army of Bengal.

You ask were we are; our head-quarters are at Khanghur, on the very edge of the desert between Sinde and Cutchee, and we have 150 miles of frontier to protect and cover. The country is probably the most desolate on earth, and the climate the most disagreeable; but we have the satisfaction of doing some good, and of feeling that we are of some little use in the world; wherefore I had rather be here than in a more civilized country. By reason of our exertions already, the country is fast becoming re-peopled; and where formerly (up to 1847) all was violence and bloodshed, everything is now safe and quiet. You may judge of the change we have gradually made without much noise by the state of police at Khanghur. When I took command of this frontier in January 1847, there were five wretched families by way of a village and one miserable bunish's shop; and I was told by the cavalry officers whom we relieved from the charge, as well as by Colonel Forbes, who commanded the whole, that I should not be able to find water or forage for above a troope here; yet now there is a flourishing town of more than 5,000 inhabitants, bazaar consisting of 300 good shops, with all manner of supplies, and water for an army! The above numbers do not include our camp followers, but solely the country folk, who, finding protection for life and property, have again settled on these long deserted lands. It is really very pleasing to see how very thankful all the people are along this frontier line for the peace and safety now established. No man is now allowed to bear arms if not in the service of the State, when three years ago all went about armed to the teeth in fear of their lives. The plundering propensities from the plains have completely gone, and the mountain robbers, tired of repeated ill-success and frequent beatings, have almost ceased to trouble this country, where they now get nothing but hard blows. The highland robbers made a great effort last April; they massed completely to surprise one of my forts at night once more, and attacked the detachment there [40 men] in overwhelming numbers. However, the sowars made a resolute defence, and another party of my people coming to the rescue, the mountaineers were beaten off with loss, and pursued back to the hills without being able to carry off so much as a single sheep.

I look on this as a last despairing effort on the part of these inveterate marauders, and have reason to hope that we shall be undisturbed by them in future; but, of course, we have to be continually on the watch, and some years more must elapse before the race of marauders assume peaceable habits. It is a stirring life, though a hard one; and for my part, and rather than be settled elsewhere, would, withstanding the climate and all other disagreeable matters.

It was a grievous disappointment to me not being allowed to proceed to the Punjab war in command of my own men; and at that time would have been in command in Bombay, with the object of depriving me of the command of one of my regiments. Nevertheless all turned out for the best; as it is now certain that had I left this frontier, the whole country would have been overrun by plundering tribes worse than ever, and that hundreds of border raiders from within our own territory would have joined the rascals. Moreover, my secret enemies, who were trying to injure me, only succeeded in causing me to bring matters to a crisis, when Government not being prepared to dispense with my services altogether, at last settled everything as I wished. The increased pay was the very smallest of the advantages obtained. The settlement of the question at that time was the more fortunate for me, as it placed me on the basis of the C. Napier (now my bitter enemy) came into power, it is almost certain that my splendid cor

THE EXTRAORDINARY WILL CASE.

THE Bagot will case was resumed in the Dublin Probate Court on the 13th May, Judge Warren, in reference to the question of remunerating the jury, asked counsel for plaintiff and for defendant whether they consented that, instead of one guinea being paid to each juror, they should each be paid that sum per diem. The Solicitor-General intimated his consent to the arrangement, either upon taxation of costs or mutatively without taxation; and Mr. Macdonough said that, on the part of the defendants, he agreed to the payment, but that it should not be contingent on a verdict one way or the other.

Mrs. Bagot, who desired to correct a portion of her evidence, was recalled, and stated that what she wished to say had reference to the night she and her maid were sitting at the door of Mr. Bagot's room. We were there, she stated, for seven hours, until ten or eleven o'clock; then I was taken ill with hysterics, and had to be put into the drawing-room on a sofa. I remember I sent either a message or a note to Bernard Bagot; I am not certain which. I thought he might get me into my husband's room. The Solicitor-General: Did he come?—He came into the sitting room when I was in hysterics, but did not speak to me. He spoke to my maid, and said I was not in a fit state to be spoken to.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macdonogh: On Saturday, in that box, did you distinctly and emphatically swear that you never sent a message for Bernard Bagot?—Yes. I did not remember it at the time. It was recalled to my memory since, and I wished to correct it. Who recalled it to your memory?—My maid, Grindley. She told you that you made an error in your evidence?—She recalled it to my memory. I was so ill that I had forgotten about it.

What was the object of sending him the message or note?—To get me into my husband's room. He tried to make friends with me when I was at the door, but I would not make friends with Bernard. I sent to him about seven hours later, thinking he might be the means of letting me into my husband's room. Did Dr. Buckley see and he come in?—No. You swear that positively?—Quite. Then when Dr. Buckley swears that he accompanied him in and saw you, and heard you ask to make friends with Bernard, Dr. Buckley was swearing falsely?—Yes.

Dr. Charles Radcliffe, sworn and examined by the Solicitor-General: I am a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London, &c., and have made nerve disorders a special study. I recollect the late Sir William Verner, father of Mrs. Bagot. I attended him during the whole of his last illness. For many months before death he was bedridden, unable to stand, or almost to feed himself. He was at Eaton-square, and constantly attended by Lady Verner and her two daughters. I first saw Mr. C. N. Bagot in August, 1873. I remember perfectly the condition in which he was. He came tottering, and supported himself with a stick. It was obvious he was suffering from locomotor ataxy. He was very unsteady in his gait, and unable to stand on his feet. Subsequently he told me of his life in Australia, and spoke of an injury he received in hunting, from which he was insensible for three days. He also spoke of his extreme irregularity. His chief object in coming to me was to ascertain whether the disease from which he suffered could be referred to the accident to his back or his irregularity of life. He went into particulars of his irregularities. He boasted of his irregularities. I could not turn him away from the subject. I put him down as a man of strong animal nature. I vexed him by not being able to assure him that there was some truth in his notion that he would be stamped as a libidinous man. He expressed himself more strongly than I liked, and he went away without my prescribing for him. In August, 1874, I saw him again. There was scarcely any change. He was suffering from sharp pains in his legs. He was quite able to move his limbs. I remember seeing him about the time Mr. Bagot spoke of seeing him on horseback in August. He complained of constipation. I prescribed phosphorus. He was with me again on the 28th.

What happened then?—He complained that the phosphorus excited him, so I discontinued it, and gave him other medicine. On April 12 I saw him in his room at the Alexandra Hotel. He then appeared muddled from champagne. There was champagne on the table. Was that the first time you had seen him at the Alexandra Hotel?—It was. Was there anything in the condition of Mr. Bagot during the whole of your attendance on him down to that time to render it in your opinion either impossible or improbable that he was the father of the child?—Not the least in the world.

Judge Warren: Did you give him advice on the restoration of his physical powers?—I told him he could not improve unless he turned over a new leaf, and gave up spirits.

Solicitor-General: Do you remember, on the occasion of the first visit to Tunbridge-wells in 1875, being introduced to the child?—Yes; distinctly. Mrs. Bagot and the child were in the room with Mr. Bagot. Did you see Mr. Bagot doing anything with the child?—Mrs. Bagot was very proud of the child, and she and I recognised in it some likeness to its father, and gave it to Mr. Bagot several times and he dandled and kissed it. He seemed very proud of it also.

Describe the condition of his spirits during your attendance on him at the Pulteney Hotel, commencing Jan. 31, 1876?—He was greatly altered for the worse mentally. He was taking opium on his own responsibility, and also large quantities of wine. I frequently saw him too muddled to speak to. He was miserably depressed and very irritable.

What state of health was Mrs. Bagot in?—She was very seriously out of health. Her health broke down in Nice. She has had serious symptoms of nerve disorder, and was the same way in England. She had great resolution, and went out at times when she ought to be in bed. Whilst in the Pulteney Hotel she was in a miserable state, and very excitable. I often saw her in her husband's room, and nothing ever occurred to show any serious difference between them. I saw Mr. Bernard Bagot on several occasions, and spoke to him as one gentleman would to another. Never heard, during the whole time of visiting at the hotel, one word from Mr. or Mrs. Bagot conveying any doubt about the child.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macdonogh: In August, 1873, there was not the least doubt about the condition of the disease from which the man was labouring?—None. In a large proportion of cases there is an exaggeration of power?—I have two cases at present which are much more advanced in locomotor ataxy than Bagot's was when I saw him. They are unable to stir without help, and yet are the fathers of healthy children. When I saw him in August, 1873, I saw sufficient of the case to satisfy myself it was one of locomotor ataxy with exaggerated power. I prescribed phosphorus in November, 1874. I utterly deny that I gave it for any loss of power. I gave the phosphorous solely for the purpose of relieving the pains in his legs, and after he had taken it for a week he complained of excitement. Have you known yourself of other persons in the same condition in which Mr. Bagot was to have healthy families?—Yes; often. Do you swear and peril your medical reputation upon it that, in a case such as Dr. Campbell has sworn to, you have known a man to be a father?—There is great alteration in the condition from week to week. Mr. Bagot's condition when he left London was not inconsistent with his recovery. I stake my medical reputation that he was capable of being the father of this particular child, and he might have been the father of others after I lost sight of him in March 1876.

The Rev. Marcus Rainsford was sworn, and stated that on Aug. 8, 1875, he proceeded to the Alexandra Hotel, London, for the purpose of solemnising a marriage. On the first occasion he went the ceremony was not performed. He received a message, and attended a second time. He found present Sir William Verner, the two Miss Verners, and Mr. Bagot, who was wheeled into the room. Witness left the hotel almost immediately after the ceremony. Mr. Bagot gave him £10. He thanked him, and hoped there would be no reason to regret the marriage.

Judge Warren: Did he make any reply?—He said that he hoped not, and she went over and kissed him, and said there never could. Mr. Rainsford added he never married any one under special licence before, and that no reference was in his presence made to any former marriage.

Mr. Wiseman, registrar of births, marriages, and deaths for Tunbridge-wells district was examined by Mr. Munroe: He stated that in December, 1875, he received a letter from Mr. C. N. Bagot requesting him to call at 2, Wellington-place, and he did so on Dec. 9. He was shown into the front drawing room, and found Mrs. Bagot, and a gentleman sitting in a chair, also a nurse and man-servant.

Mr. Munroe: Was the child there?—I didn't notice the child. I asked the date of the birth of the child, which was given as Oct. 22. I believe I entered that in the book. I asked, "Where born?" and I was told, "In this house—2, Wellington-place." The gentleman gave me all the information I asked. What was the name of the child?—That had not been decided then. He asked did it matter now? I said it was always better to have it entered. I said, "If you wish to make a change after there is a column for publishing the name." He consulted with Mrs. Bagot. He said, "What shall it be, dear? what shall we decide upon?" and then he gave me three names—"William Hugh Neville. I entered these, and I asked the father's name and he answered, "Christopher Neville Bagot. I entered that, and then I asked the mother's name. I was told, "Alice Emily Harriet Bagot."

Judge Warren: Who gave you the information?—The gentleman. Previous to putting my own name to the paper I read the whole of it from the beginning, and I asked was it quite correct, Mr. Bagot said it was quite correct. Both said the entry was correct. I then signed the book.

Dr. Blackall Marsack, examined by the Solicitor-General: I practice the medical profession at Tunbridge-wells. I also practice as an accoucheur. I remember being engaged on Sept. 21, 1875, to attend on Mrs. Bagot at her confinement. Saw her a month before the child was born. Saw Mr. Bagot on the second occasion that I called to see her. That was Sept. 26. Mrs. Bagot introduced me to her husband. He spoke in a friendly manner, and on two or three visits to Mrs. Bagot in the month of October saw Mr. Bagot on almost every occasion. Had you any opportunity of seeing the terms on which Mr. and Mrs. Bagot were living?—They appeared to be on most friendly terms. She appeared to be most kind and attentive to him. Did that continue down to the day you were sent for, the day the child was born?—It did; I was sent for between nine and ten o'clock on the morning of Oct. 22. After the birth of the child I went downstairs and saw Mr. Bagot. I told him about the birth of the son, and he said he was very delighted, he was glad it was a boy, for if it liked it would come into a large fortune. He was rather overcome, and shed tears. He was greatly delighted, and sent for the butler to get some champagne. What happened then?—I drank my champagne. (Laughter.) He was greatly pleased to hear from me that the mother and child were going on well. He frequently asked me to give him information how they were going on, and was pleased to know they were all right.

Mrs. Patterson, nurse to Mrs. Bagot, was examined, and deposed as to friendly feelings between Mrs. and Mr. Bagot, and the affection of the latter for the child.

The hearing was then adjourned.

A CELEBRATED character recently died at Saratoga, U. S. Born of peasant parents in Ireland, John Morissey successfully fought his way to a large fortune and a State senatorship. He fought his way literally, in fact, for his first laurels were gained in the prize ring in battles against Heenan and many others. Morissey's gilded gambling hell at Saratoga and his gambling establishment at New York are well known to every one who has visited the United States; and lately it must have seemed curious to strangers that the proprietor, as a senator, assisted to frame laws for his benighted countrymen, and himself daily and openly defied one of the strictest of those laws. But America is a country somewhat curiously constituted, and Morissey was a man possessed of a good deal of natural humour. The last time that I was in his New York establishment, he discussed with me for one hour upon the relative merits of Free Trade and Protection, whilst in another part of the room the game of faro was being played.—*Truth.*

WHAT COULD BE DONE WITH £6,000,000.—The *Echo* tells us that the Messrs. Abel Heywood & Sons, of Manchester, and Catherine Street, Strand, have done useful work by publishing "A Graphic View of the 6½ Millions Spent on War Materials." On a large sheet of paper are represented 1,200 bags of gold, each containing £5,000, and then at the side of the sheet is stated what might have been done with the money as follow:—80 church-es and 80 chapels at £5,000 each; 240 schools at £3,500 each; 80 colleges at £5,000 each; 80 baths and washhouses at £5,000 each; 40 infirmaries at £10,000 each; 80 reformatories at £5,000 each; 40 asylums at £5,000, 400 life boats and stations at £500 each; 80 public parks at £5,000 each; 20 museums at £10,000, each; 1,000 drinking fountains at £200 each; 40 free libraries at £5,000 each: and then there would be enough left to divide £800,000 among philanthropic societies, to build 1,300 almshouses, to pension 400 old people, to keep 200,000 people alive during the Chinese famine, and to purchase for the distressed populations whom our War policy keeps idle, 1,000,000 lbs. of beef, 5,000,000 lbs. of bread, 5,000,000 lbs. of tea, and 4,000,000 lbs. of sugar. We have, says the *Echo*, spent our six millions not in these things, but in smoke.

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